

This paper has been paid for, if not by you, then by some one who wants you to read it.

No. 235 If No. 236 appears on your address label, your subscription expires next week. Do not fail to renew.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

MAY LEAFLET

The War Program
In Four Pages
Rush In Your
ORDERS NOW!

VOL. III. No. 43.

304

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; 50 CENTS PER YEAR; \$1 PER YEAR OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Thrones Totter

The hopes harbored by Socialists during the present world-war seem on the way toward becoming realities.

The great disappointment at being unable to prevent the war may find itself offset by great achievements about to be realized.

Never have the thrones of Europe tottered as much as on this First of May, 1917.

This issue of The American Socialist is going to press on the last day of April. According to the predictions being made everywhere, it feels as if the morrow would open a new era in the long, upward struggle of mankind.

Most significant are the birth pangs of the growing peace movement in Germany. Every appeal possible is being made by those in power to keep the workers in subjection. May Day will show just how far the German workers have progressed on the way toward achieving for themselves what the Russian proletariat has already won. The Hohenzollerns must follow the Romanoffs to oblivion.

German Socialists are said to be cheered on in their work for peace by the Austrian Socialists and trade unionists who, it is said, have decided to quit work May Day afternoon and hold peace meetings at various places. The reports of revolutionary activities in Austro-Hungary have not been as persistent as those from Germany, but this is no indication that discontent in the dual monarchy is not ready to burst into flame if given the least opportunity. By their deeds the workers of the Central Empires will add lustre to the achievements of this year's May Day.

Workers of Russia will celebrate May Day in thousands of demonstrations, giving voice to the joy they feel over the great victory already won. While celebrating past achievements they will also strive to make sure of the future.

In France, England and Italy the governments will also hear the protesting voice of toil, demanding the amelioration of the sufferings of the great mass of humanity.

Spain has not ceased for one moment envying her neighbor, Portugal, since the Portuguese throne was kicked into the discard, King Manuel along with it, and a Republic of Portugal established. The Spanish workers have always held successful May Day demonstrations and this year will be no exception.

Sweden, of all the neutral countries, holds the center of the stage. As May Day dawns, word comes from Copenhagen, Denmark, that great bodies of troops have been massed in Stockholm and other Swedish cities. But these are the same troops, soldiers and sailors alike, who have repeatedly, during the past few weeks, disobeyed orders and attended in large numbers the many Socialist meetings that have been held to discuss the big problems now before the nation.

What is troubling the Swedish workers is better understood after studying notifications recently made on the premier in the riksdag. Hjalmar Branting, the socialist spokesman, notified the premier his intention to ask whether the government was prepared to revise the constitution by abolishing the present unjust method of communal elections and to introduce universal equal direct suffrage for men and women in elections for the second chamber. The notification was greeted with loud cheering.

Another Socialist notified the premier of an impending question with reference to workmen's demonstrations and as to whether the government purposes to take immediate steps to satisfy workmen by granting them better wages and an eight-hour day. Added to these is the question of the diminishing food supply.

Branting further states that the hostility of the workmen in Sweden against the government is growing more intense. He says:

"Among the workmen the hostile feeling against the ruling reactionist party is growing stronger. This party, by their trade policy, has caused the lack of bread from which we are now suffering."

Here in the United States many mass meetings and demonstrations have been planned for May Day. They promise to be a great inspiration for American workers in this hour of their trial.

Let all American workers, young and old, on this May Day, give deep thought to the conscription law that has just passed congress.

Within 30 days there will be a national registration called by proclamation of the President. The nation's election machinery, which the master class did not dare bring into use for a national referendum on war, will be used in making this registration. There will be no physical examination in advance of the draft.

In the last analysis the attitude to be taken toward this registration is a matter for the individual to decide.

There seems to be no way open for a collective, mass protest.

Once the registration is over the lottery of death begins its work. Names will be drawn from a hollow wheel, according to the jury wheel system, and then the march of the victims begins.

It is this death march that is now playing havoc with the ruling classes of Europe. What will it do to the ruling classes of these United States?

Eating Garbage

"Hog faces" and "garbage" is the latest on the bill of fare of the proud American working class, according to the report of a committee appointed by the commissioners of the District of Columbia to inquire into the high cost of living.

In its comment on the changing food ration of working people occasioned by the exactions of the price boosters, the report says:

"The figures show clearly that the poor have been compelled to resort to the strictest economy."

May Day

By BEN BLUMENBERG.
May Day, the International Holiday of Labor!

What a flood of conflicting emotions the day brings forth.

Memories of scenes preceding the European war, by but a few weeks.

There rises before the vision the magnificent demonstrations of countless thousands of toilers in all the industrial centers. Again we seem to hear the impassioned speeches of the veterans in the class war. Again there rises before us the workers pleading unflinching allegiance to their class, a pledge that knew no national boundaries. The very word solidarity seems invested with more meaning than before, seems indeed to be a "menace and a prophecy."

There comes to mind the words of Bebel, uttered on May Day, 1913.

"Be on the alert! Fateful things are unfolding themselves! The capitalist classes are constantly endeavoring to conquer new markets for their goods and to crush out their competitors in the world's markets, and they are using all their dominion in all civilized lands to increase armaments both on land and sea."

Against this disastrous policy the workers must vehemently protest. May Day gives the desired opportunity of expressing to the full this protest. The working classes do not want a murderous war; they are fighting for peace, because they desire human progress. They are fighting for freedom and justice, even for the most lowly, because in this manner only can the proletariat fulfill its mission of bringing justice to humanity.

Now after almost three blood-drenched years of capitalist civilization, have the workers victories to record or hopes for the early realization of their ideals?

Does the revolution in Russia, the land described by Twain, as an absolute monarchy tempered by assassination, presage the time when "we shall turn the old world over as the plowman turns the sod"? Or are the toilers to be further enslaved by capitalist misrule?

The greatest victory Labor has to record is the glorious fact that thru-out the world, and in the midst of the war fiends' reign, great masses in each country, have been true to the highest ideals of internationalism.

Here the agitation of years has borne fruit. Profit-mongering war lords see no rush to the colors, (a term borrowed from European militarism), who incessantly have the tom-toms beaten. Promises, flattery and now frenzied threats, but the clear-thinking portion of the working class refuses to be stampeded. Instead the attitude is:

"This is your war. Fight it. Finance it. The glory is all yours. You're not going to throttle free speech, nor wrest from us hard won rights. You cannot bludgeon our ideals out of existence."

We will continue to proclaim the class struggle, nor will we permit "national issues" to bedevil us. We will continue to be as loyal to our class as you have been to yours. We're going to increase the power of our labor organizations and protect those who have helped build them, Tom Mooney and his comrades.

So here in the land where International Labor Day had its origin. We send greetings to our fellow toilers who, thru-out the world continue to fight the common oppressors.

THREE SOCIALISTS NOW SIT IN CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL

Three Socialist aldermen have taken their seats in the new Chicago city council: Charles V. Johnson, of the 9th ward; William E. Rodriguez, of the 15th, and John C. Kennedy, of the 27th ward.

It has been decided that all Socialist resolutions introduced in the city council, that do not have to do with purely ward matters, will carry the signatures of the three Socialist aldermen.

The Socialist trio has taken up two big battles, one for the school teachers of Chicago, and another to secure home rule in order that Chicago may take another step forward in its fight to secure control of its public utilities.

An effort is being made to reappoint Jacob M. Loeb, foe of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, to the school board in order to be able to further fasten the tentacles of big business upon the city school system. This move will be fought to the last ditch.

The state supreme court recently decided that the public utilities of Chicago, especially the traction system, should be under the supervision of the state public utilities commission, thus taking them out from under the control of the Chicago city council. The fight for home rule is only a part of the great struggle of the Chicago Socialists for municipal ownership of all the big municipal public utilities.

Rush in your orders for the four-page leaflet containing the Socialist Party Manifesto and War Program adopted at St. Louis, Mo. Price: \$1.50 per 1,000. Send all orders to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DEBS MUCH IMPROVED.
Information that comes to The American Socialist from Terre Haute, Ind., is that Comrade Eugene V. Debs is much improved. "The comrades thru-out the nation had begun to worry concerning Comrade Debs' condition, but it may now be said that he is out of danger."

SOCIALIST FOR LABOR ON WISCONSIN DEFENSE LEAGUE
Frederick Brockhausen, former Socialist member of the Wisconsin legislature, has been appointed the labor representative on the state defense league.

"Selective Conscription" Is Good For Son Of Morgan

One of the most scathing denunciations of so-called "selective conscription" during the debate in congress was delivered by Representative William L. LaFollette, of Washington, showing how J. Pierpont Morgan's son would be benefited. LaFollette said:

Under selective conscription Mr. Johnson's son goes in the Army, has a leg or both arms shot off; his eyes are burned out; he may come home a poor wreck of humanity to drag out at best a miserable existence. The son of Mr. Morgan, if he has one, can be of more use to his country helping his noble father finance the nations of the earth. He lives out his life in opulence and plenty, loved and respected, sound of limb and full of life, and what time he does not put in making more money he may nobly devote to thinking out some method whereby his millions may be invested so as to avoid paying taxes to help pay Mr. Johnson's son and other war derelicts pensions on which to eke out the remainder of their miserable lives. I was moved almost to tears when I read in Sunday's paper John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s remarks on the beneficent leveling effect of universal military training as applied thru selective conscription. Noble sentiments, but the administrative officer under the hallowed term of "universal service," with the "military" extracted, could easily see that John D.'s 19-year old son, if he has one, is almost indispensable to his country figuring out just how much gasoline they could furnish the Government for war purposes and the populace for peace purposes without reducing the price too much to make it possible for them to buy a few more untaxed bonds to show their patriotism.

The Price We Pay

By IRWIN ST. JOHN TUCKER.

CONSCRIPTION is upon us; the draft law is a fact!

Into your homes the recruiting officers are coming. They will take your sons of military age and impress them into the army;

Stand them up in long rows, break them into squads and platoons, teach them to deploy and wheel;

Guns will be put into their hands; they will be taught not to think, only to obey without questioning.

Then they will be shipped thru the submarine zone by the hundreds of thousands to the bloody quagmire of Europe.

Into that seething, heaving swamp of torn flesh and floating entrails they will be plunged, in regiments, divisions and armies, screaming as they go.

Agonies of torture will rend their flesh from their sinews, will crack their bones and dissolve their lungs; and every pang will be multiplied in its passage to you.

Black death will be a guest at every American fireside; mothers and fathers and sisters, wives and sweethearts will know the weight of that awful vacancy left by the bullet which finds its mark.

And still the recruiting officers will come; seizing age after age, mounting up the elder ones and taking the younger ones as they grow to soldier size;

And still the toll of death will grow. Let them come! Let death and desolation make barren every home! Let the agony of war crack every parent's heart! Let the horrors and the misery of the world-downfall swamp the happiness of every hearthstone!

Then perhaps you will believe what we have been telling you! For war is the price of your stupidity, you who have rejected Socialism!

II.

YESTERDAY I saw moving pictures of the Battle of the Somme. A company of Highlanders was shown, young and handsome in their kilts and brass helmets and bright plaid.

They laughed and joked as they stood on the screen in their ranks, at ease, waiting the command to advance.

The camera showed rank after rank, standing strong and erect, smoking and chaffing one with another.

Then it showed a sign "Less than 20 per cent of these soldiers were alive at the close of the day."

Only one in five remained of all those laddies, when sunset came; the rest were crumpled masses of carrion under their torn plaids.

Many a Highland home will wail and croon for many a year, because of these crumpled masses of carrion, wrapped in their plaids, upon a far French hillside.

I saw regiments of Germans charging downhill against machine guns fire. They melted away like snowflakes falling into hot water.

The hospital camps were shown, with hundreds and thousands of wounded men in all stages of pain and suffering, herded like animals, milling round like cattle in the slaughter pens.

All the horror and agony of war were exhibited; and at the end a flag was thrown on the screen, and a proclamation said:

"Enlist for your country!" The applause was very thin and scattering, and as we went out, most of the men shook their heads and said:

"That's a hell of a poor recruiting scheme!"

For the men of this land have been fed full with horror during the past three years; and the call for volunteers has become wild, frantic, desperate; tho the posters scream from every billboard, and tho parades and red fire inflame the atmosphere in every town;

The manhood of America gazes at that seething, heaving swamp of bloody carrion in Europe, and says "Must we be that?"

You cannot avoid it; you are being

dragged, whipped, lashed, hurled into it; your flesh and brains and entrails must be crushed out of you and poured into that mass of festering decay;

It is the price you pay for your stupidity—you who have rejected Socialism!

III.

FOOD prices go up like skyrocketing; and show no sign of bursting and coming down.

Wheat, potatoes, corn, are far above the Civil War mark; eggs, butter, meat—all these things are almost beyond a poor family's reach.

The Attorney General of the United States is so busy running down German spies, and sending to prison men who do not stand up when the Star Spangled banner is played, that he has no time to protect the food supply from gamblers.

Starvation begins to stare us in the face—and we, people of the richest and most productive land on earth, are told to starve ourselves yet further because our allies must be fed.

Submarines are steadily sending to the fishes millions of tons of food stuffs; and still we build more ships, and send more food; and more and more is sunk;

Frantically we grub in the earth and sow and tend and reap; and then as frantically load the food in ships, and then as frantically sink with them—

We, the "civilized nations" of the world!

While the children of the poor clamor for their bread, and the well-to-do shake their heads and wonder what on earth the poor folks are doing;

The poor folks are growling and muttering with savage sidelong glances, and are rolling up their sleeves.

For the price they pay for their stupidity is getting beyond their power to pay!

IV.

FRIGHTFUL reports are being made of the ravages of venereal diseases in the army training camps, and in the barracks where the girl munition workers live.

One of the great nations lost more men thru loathsome immoral diseases than on the firing line, during the first 13 months of the war.

Back from the Mexican border our boys come, spreading the curse of the great Black Plague among hundreds of thousands of homes; blasting the lives of innocent women and unborn babes.

Over in Europe ten millions of women are deprived of their husbands, and fifty millions of babies can never be;

Of those women who will have their babies given back to them, there are twenty millions who will have ruined wrecks of men; mentally deranged, physically broken, morally rotten;

Future generations of families are made impossible; blackness and desolation instead of happiness and love will reign where the homes of the future should be;

And all because you believed the silly lie, that "Socialism would destroy the home!"

Pound on, guns of the embattled hosts; wreck yet more homes, kill yet more husbands and fathers, rob yet more maidens of their sweethearts, yet more babies of their fathers;

That is the price the world pays for believing the monstrous, damnable, outrageous lie that Socialism would destroy the home!

Now the homes of the world are being destroyed; every one of them would have been saved by Socialism. But you would not believe. Now pay the price!

V.

THIS WAR, you say, is all caused by the Kaiser; and we are fighting for democracy against autocracy. Once dethrone the Kaiser and there will be permanent peace. That is what they said about Napoleon. And in the century since Napoleon was overthrown there have been

more and greater wars than the world ever saw before.

There were wars before Germany existed; before Rome ruled; before Egypt dominated the ages.

War has been universal; and the cause of war is always the same. Somebody wanted something somebody else possessed, and they fought over the ownership of it.

This war began over commercial routes and ports and rights; and underneath all the talk about democracy versus autocracy, you hear a continual note, an undercurrent, a subdued refrain; "Get ready for the commercial war that will follow this war."

Commercial war preceded this war; it gave rise to this war; it now gives point and meaning to this war;

And as soon as the guns are stilled and the dead all buried, commercial forces will prepare for the next bloody struggle over routes and ports and rights, coal mines and railroads;

For these are the essence of this, as of all other wars!

This, you say, is a war for the rights of small nations;—and the first land sighted when you sail across the Atlantic is the nation of Ireland, which has suffered from England for three centuries more than what Germany has inflicted upon Belgium for three years.

But go to it! Believe everything you are told—you always have, and doubtless always will, believe them.

Only to retain this much reason; when you have paid the price, the last and uttermost price; and have not received what you were told you were fighting for—namely Democracy—

Then remember that the price you paid was not the purchase price for justice, but the penalty price for your stupidity!

VI.

WE ARE upholding the spectacle of whole nations working as one person for the accomplishment of a single end—namely, killing.

Every man, every woman, every child, must "do his bit" in the service of destruction.

We have been telling you all for, lo, these many years that the whole nation could be mobilized and every man, woman and child induced to do his bit for the service of humanity; but you laughed at us.

Now you call every person traitor, slacker, pro-enemy, who will not go crazy on the subject of killing; and you have turned the whole energy of all the nations of the world into the service of their kings for the purpose of killing—killing—killing.

Why would you not believe us when we told you that it was possible to cooperate for the saving of life?

Why were you not interested when we begged you to work all together to build, instead to destroy? To preserve, instead of to murder?

Why did you ridicule us and call us impracticable dreamers when we prophesied a world-state of fellow-workers, each man creating for the benefit of all the world, and the whole world creating for the benefit of each man?

Those idle taunts, those thoughtless jeers, that refusal to listen, to be fair-minded—you are paying for them now.

—Lo, the price you pay! Lo, the price your children will pay. Lo, the agony, the death, the blood, the unforgettable sorrow.

The price of your stupidity!

VII.

FOR THIS war—as every one who thinks or knows anything will say, whenever truth telling becomes safe and possible again,—this war is to determine the question, whether the chambers of commerce of the allied nations or of the Central Empires have the superior right to exploit undeveloped countries.

It is to determine whether interest, dividends and profits, shall be paid to investors speaking German or to those speaking English and French.

Our entry into it was determined by the certainty that if the allies do not win, J. P. Morgan's loans to the allies will be repaid, and those American investors who bit on his promises would be hooked.

Socialism would have settled that question; it would determine that to every producer shall be given all the value of what he produces; so that nothing would be left over for exploiters or investors.

With that great question settled there would be no cause for war.

Until the question of surplus profits is settled that way, wars will continue; each war being a prelude to a still vaster and greater outburst of hell;

Until the world becomes weary of paying the stupendous price for its own folly;

Until those who are sent out to maim and murder another for the profit of bankers and investors determine to have and to hold what they have fought for;

Until money is no more sacred than human blood;

Until human life refuses to sacrifice itself for private gain;

Until by the explosion of millions of tons of dynamite, the stupidity of the human race is blown away, and Socialism is known for what it is, the salvation of the human race;

Until then—You will keep on paying the price!

Rush in your orders for the four-page leaflet containing the Socialist Party Manifesto and War Program adopted at St. Louis, Mo. Price: \$1.50 per 1,000. Send all orders to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Folded Arms

A nation of 100,000,000 men, women and children stand today with folded arms waiting.

"What is going to happen now?" is the big question on all their minds.

For congress has spoken the will of the masters and voted that millions of able-bodied men must go forth to die that profits may live.

"Why should we go forth to die that the wealth of the masters may increase to sums untold?" ask the people.

President Wilson in one of his messages to congress early this year stated he believed the people did not want war.

"You are right", came the echoing cry from every state in the land.

Let us point out again that millions voted for the re-election of President Wilson because:

"He kept us out of war!" cried the people.

Yet all the time the national administration spent the nation's cash lavishly trying to inveigle young men into the army and navy.

And only a few enlisted.

And war was declared.

And the frantic efforts to enlist more soldiers and sailors increased to the stage of hysteria.

And only one man out of every 20,000 of fighting age has enlisted.

Because the people do not want war!

"The people are only sheep, anyway", scoff the masters of bread. "We can force them into war!" and the tom toms beat and the jingo press blares ceaselessly thru its millions of trumpets, and the subservient members of congress throw up their hands and vote almost unanimously for herding the people into war, for conscription!

They wouldn't even give the people a chance to vote their own lives away on the battlefields of foreign lands. They were afraid. They knew the people would veto their plans.

Conscription has been voted. In the senate only eight voices were raised against it. In the house of representatives 24 votes opposed it.

"What is going to happen now?" ask the people, bewildered to be sure, standing there with folded arms.

The answer must come from the people. The President has spoken. Congress has spoken. When the people speak, what will they say?

Will they still stand there with folded arms, silently protesting, immovable? Or will they be led like sheep to the slaughter?

Three Votes

Three votes were cast against the expulsion of Socialist Senator Raguse from the Wisconsin state senate for alleged unpatriotic remarks. They were Socialist votes and stood alone.

Three votes were cast in the Chicago city council against promoting Chicago war hysteria by inviting the French and British commissions visiting this country to come to the metropolis on Lake Michigan. They were all Socialist votes and stood alone.

When the time comes for the exploited mass to speak against the ruling class, it speaks thru Socialists in the language of Socialism. That is why we may expect other Socialist elected officials to be expelled from office from time to time during the war by the superior strength of the master class.

Those three votes, however, in the Wisconsin state senate, in the Chicago city council, and elsewhere, will grow until they become the majority vote, because the mass is thinking more and more in terms of Socialism.

Pledges

Certain national officials of labor recently pledged the national war-making administration that labor would not fight for its rights during the progress of the war.

That this pledge was without foundation is seen again in the strike of the Chicago bakers, the makers of bread, who do not have enough to feed their own families.

The employers are banded together and have declared for a fight to a finish. The workers declare they must fight likewise.

In a struggle between the exploiters and the exploited, pledges play no part. Power is the only factor that counts.

In the meantime Chicago may learn the lesson that the best thing for it to do will be to take over all the bakeries and sell bread at cost after the workers have been granted their just demands.

If Chicago will do this, other cities will follow her lead, and we will have made a good start toward wiping out the gamblers in food, because then it will become evident even to the most ignorant that we must take the control of the flour mills and wheat granaries of the land out of private hands.

When the bakers strike the people think.

(Continued From First Column)

omy in order to provide food on account of high prices. Their purchases are of the cheapest possible articles and in smaller quantities than heretofore. The sale of ordinary cuts of meat in this class of stores seems to have been discontinued, and the meat now purchased consists of hog livers, hog kidneys, neck bones, hog faces, and so forth.

"The fact that the people of the community are adopting more frugal methods and are preparing and using food with greater economy than heretofore is shown by the very considerable falling off in the amount of garbage collected in this city during recent months."

It was hunger that helped kick over a throne in Russia. It is hunger that is threatening every other throne in Europe. When the supply of "hog faces" and "garbage" has been exhausted in the United States perhaps the workers will finally decide to kick over the throne of the plutocracy in this country.

Physician Reveals Frightful Spread of Black Plague as Result of Army Camp Life

Boys on Mexican Border Subject to Worst Possible Influence by Commanders and Civil Communities Alike, Says Dr. M. J. Exner, After Careful Survey.

THAT ARMY mobilization camps are breeding places for syphilis and other frightful diseases, and that tens of thousands of young men returning from the camps along the Mexican border brought back the frightful black plague to wreck the lives of innocent women and unborn children, is shown in a startling pamphlet by Dr. M. J. Exner, published by the American Social Hygiene Association under the title of "Prostitution in Relation to the Army on the Mexican Border."

We are loudly told that universal compulsory military training will mean "bringing out the best qualities in a man;" will "build up the youth of our nation;" will "develop them into splendid citizens," for the benefit of this and future generations.

According to the statistics compiled by Dr. Exner, every army mobilization camp—with very few exceptions—means the wrecking, both physically and mentally, of a large proportion of the young men who attend it.

HOMES WILL BE WRECKED.

We have been for generations told that Socialism would destroy the home. Now we are shown by Dr. Exner how hundreds of thousands of homes will be blasted by that most frightful of all diseases; how innocent girls and babies yet to be born must pay the heavy penalty of suffering, agony and death, as a result of conditions fostered and protected in the camps by the army officials themselves.

His final sentence is: "The greatest evil to society results from the shattered ideals, lowered standards, sensualized minds and perverted practices brought into home and society by these young men who represent the cream of the manhood of the nation."

A TERRIFIC INDICTMENT.

"During the first eighteen months of the war, one of the great powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal diseases contracted in the mobilization camps than in all the fighting at the front," says Dr. Exner.

The universal compulsory military training would turn our whole nation into one vast perpetual mobilization camp, in which each young man would be compelled to serve his term.

LET THE PARENTS KNOW.

Put this pamphlet, or these facts taken from it, into the hands of every parent of a son subject to military service. Let them know what these demands for universal concentration camps mean and will imply. Let every mother and every future wife know what happens in mobilization camps!

Among the startling facts brought out by Dr. Exner are these:

1. Commanding and medical officers at the border all assumed that prostitution is necessary, and jeered at the idea that it be abolished. In several camps, the officers established prostitute quarters for their men.

2. In one case, one woman in the active stage of syphilis had been in position to communicate it to 120 men within the preceding two days.

3. The civil communities where camps were stationed protested against any regulation of prostitution, on the ground that it would hurt business.

WAIT HOURS FOR THEIR TURN.

4. In many places, boys and men stood in line for hours awaiting their turn.

5. Conditions in almost all of these camps were such as to make it all but impossible for any boy, no matter how well and cleanly brought up, to resist the overwhelming temptation to indulgence.

6. In the very few cases where the officers suppressed the evil, the men not only did not resist or complain, but were proud of the fact that they had a "clean bunch of men."

7. In the vast majority of the cases, the officers seemed to take the position that it was necessary to drag all the men down to the level of the lowest in order to prevent trouble.

This pamphlet or these facts should be in the hands of every parent. The pamphlet, which is copyright, can be secured from the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. The price is five cents.

SAME CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Rosa Luxemburg was imprisoned for months because she revealed conditions in the German army closely approximating the conditions shown to exist in our American army by this report. At that time this country stood aghast at the revelations of the evils of "Prussianism."

Same root, same fruit!

Dr. Exner writes in part:

"It is a matter of history that prostitution follows the army. In all the European armies at the present time vice and its consequences constitute one of the most serious, if not the most serious, of army problems. In some of these armies the waste from venereal disease has been frightful. The reliable facts at hand show that during the first eighteen months of the war one of the great powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal disease contracted in the mobilization camps than in all the fighting at the front.

"From the standpoint of military strength and efficiency, such waste is serious. From the standpoint of social wholesomeness, it is more serious; for it means that not only will these men bring back into the social structure a vast volume of venereal disease to wreck the lives of innocent women and children, but they will bring back into it other influences, attitudes, and practices which will destroy homes, cause misery, and degenerate society.

"It was my privilege to spend seven weeks among the troops on the border and in Mexico. I visited all the principal military camps; I dealt with a large number of men individually and intimately with regard to their personal sex problems; I discussed the vice situation at length with many officers of the medical staffs and with commanders; I secured official data with regard to venereal prophylactic treatment and venereal disease; and I observed all the vice districts in company with competent guides.

Vice Interests Mobilize.

"As soon as the order to mobilize went forth, the vice interests in various parts of the country also began to mobilize their forces and to move them to the border. In a number of communities in the vicinity of which troops were located not only were the existing prostitution facilities augmented, but new vice districts were hurriedly built. The environment of practically all the camps quickly became, if it was not already, such

as presented the severest temptations to immorality—an environment which only those who were powerfully fortified by moral principle and will could withstand.

"The vast majority of the men, especially the National Guard, are in their adolescent years—many of them mere boys—the period in which the developing love-instinct, with its strong sexual element and driving desires, powerfully asserts itself. It is the period when desire is strong and the will is weak. It is the period when the individual takes the reins of life into his own hands and when he is driven by a strong urge from within to try life for himself in every aspect in which it presents itself. If there is ever a time when the man needs every possible moral support and influence to steady him and keep him true to his best self, this is the time.

"Another factor which tends greatly to weaken the soldier's moral resistance is the fact that he is away from the restraining and supporting influence of the home and home society. He has been uprooted out of his normal environment and transplanted into one in which the most powerful influences pull the other way.

"Again, the man in uniform is a marked man. In civilian clothes he is one of the common mass. The uniform sets him off from the mass. Unfortunately, this works for the advantage of the forces of evil more than of the forces of good.

Leveling Down, Not 'Building Up.'

"A factor which greatly enhances the moral strain upon the soldier is the process of leveling down to the lower element, to which there is a powerful tendency in the military camp. In the tent or mess hall it is as a rule the coarser element that creates the atmosphere of the group. They take supreme delight in retailing their obscene stories and giving expression to the foul imagery of their minds in vulgar talk or jest. When we face the fact that, as yet, for most young men these obscene conversations with their fellows are about their only source of ready information on matters of love and sex, questions in which they have a deep instinctive interest and which they are burning to have interpreted, we can better appreciate the sensualizing, distorting effect of such an atmosphere. Those of us who know fully the degrading atmosphere that prevails in promiscuous male groups, such as are found in the average military camp, can but have a profound admiration for that small proportion of men who are able to live in it day after day and month after month and successfully resist being drawn into lives of immorality. The terrific down-pull of the military camp, as of all similar male group life, cannot easily be exaggerated.

"Loneliness also contributes to the cause of immorality in the soldier. Nothing on the border impressed me more forcefully than the loneliness-in-the-crowd of many of the soldiers. I have seen hundreds of them walking the streets of border towns at night, with the restlessness and gnawing of loneliness expressed in face and manner. Many have told me that they visited immoral houses not because of any strong craving for immoral relations but because of their desire for sympathetic companionship with the opposite sex, which desire is strengthened by absence from home.

"Extensive prostitution in its worst forms was accessible to all military camps on the border and in Mexico, in most cases easily accessible, with the exception of outposts and a few points where the evil was greatly reduced by vigorous repressive measures on the part of the military authorities. The civil communities, so far as I know without exception, not only failed to co-operate adequately with the military authorities in suppressing prostitution or making it inaccessible to the soldiers, but many of them vigorously opposed such measures on the ground that it would hurt business or for political reasons.

"Community A is a border town, on the outskirts of which three military camps were located. In the town a district of white and Mexican women was situated in which prostitution was extensively practiced without restraint on the part of civil or military authorities. One frequenter of the district estimated that there were about fifty women in the district. One house of seven women catered to officers only. Most of the houses were unsanitary Mexican shacks, and in these the women were of very low grade. At many of these places men were observed to be standing in line to await their turn. Here, as at most other points, the district was 'regulated' by the military authorities. The regulation consisted of compulsory examination of women, on the average of once in two weeks, the patrol of the district by the military police, and the enforcement of certain regulations aimed at preventing serious disturbances. With the exception of three points, these regulations were not designed to restrict the practice of prostitution, but only in a measure to reduce its consequences and to avoid disturbances. In most places guards were stationed in the houses of prostitution for that purpose. That this sort of guard duty became a thoroughly demoralizing to the guards, goes without saying. They had nothing to do but amuse themselves with the women, and as a rule they became very familiar with them.

Procession of Drunks.

"In this place many saloons were run in defiance of the 'dry law', and in the evening they were constantly crowded with soldiers. While stalled in an automobile by the roadside one pay-day evening, I witnessed for an hour and a half a constant procession of drunken soldiers, reeling in the mud toward camp. A large proportion of them seemed to be mere boys.

"Community B is a town of about 15,000, where a considerable body of troops was located. It had three distinct vice districts, a Mexican, a negro, and a white, the last having six large houses with many women. During my two visits to the white district, in company with a member of the military police, a constant procession of soldiers was going in and out of the houses.

"In Community C, beer saloons operated openly, some of them actually within the limits of the military camp.

"Community D is one of the large cities of the southwest, in the vicinity of which at the time of my visit over 50,000 troops were stationed. Here prostitution was carried on very extensively without restriction beyond the usual 'regulation.' Not only was the old notorious segregated district in full operation, but an extensive new 'crib system' had been built in another part of the city. In but a very few cities in this country can anything so bad be found. From noon until early morning soldiers in great numbers were found in these districts. In the evening they were thronged, and before many of the 'crib' doors soldiers stood in line.

"In answer to questions, one of these women, who was below the average in attractiveness, stated that on a good night she served about 50 men, and that on the previous Saturday she had served 60, and on Sunday 40. We learned from reliable sources that many other women served a much larger number.

"The chief medical officer of one of the divisions told me that a few days before a prostitute came to a medical friend of his in the city for treatment. She was found to be in the active stage of syphilis, and during the previous two days had had sexual relations with 120 men.

"Community E is a little, straggling village of huts, but when troops were stationed on its outskirts provision for prostitution was quickly made. It was carried on in unsanitary adobe shacks, one section for white, and one section for negro women. The striking feature here was that the district was situated within the lines of military camps and was protected and 'regulated' by the military authorities. The only restriction to its operation was that soldiers were not allowed to visit the district within certain hours of the day.

District Run By Army.

"What seems to me to have been the most inexcusable situation with reference to prostitu-

tion was found in connection with the troops in Mexico. At each of the two points where the main bodies of troops were located, a prostitution district was maintained within the lines of the camp and supervised by military officers. No man could gain entrance to the district without having a certificate showing him to be free from disease and without the necessary two dollars. The women were housed in adobe shacks, and, according to the statement of quite a number of the men, they were for the most part repulsive Mexican women. Many of the men were resentful because of the low order of women provided. One man seemed to voice the sentiment of many when he said 'It's an insult to the troops. If they want to provide something of the kind, let them give us something decent.'

"In these instances prostitution was deliberately provided by the officers, on the assumption that it was necessary for the contentment or well-being of the men. This was borne out in my discussion of the matter with officers. One cavalry officer of high rank attempted to justify the matter something like this: 'You must remember that we have among the troops men of a very low order—men with little brains and powerful passions. If prostitution were not provided, these men would disobey orders, go to Mexican villages and get mixed up with the women and thereby possibly bring on war.' According to this officer's argument, prostitution was necessary to guard against the possible failure of military discipline. He failed to see that to guard against the possible breach of discipline on the part of the lowest element, which he admitted to constitute but a small proportion of the rank and file of the troops, he would deliberately stimulate a process of leveling down the whole body of troops to this low element and increase the evil many-fold.

"A large amount of venereal disease was brought to the border from the mobilization camp in the vicinity of large southern cities, and the prostitutes became quickly infected. At the time of my visit, three southern regiments had just arrived. On inspection one revealed forty-three cases of venereal disease, and the second thirty-seven cases. The third had not yet been examined.

Easy to Suppress — If Desired.

"Camp I was a large camp, located near two small towns. Here, also, prostitution and saloons sought to establish themselves. But the commander suppressed both absolutely with an iron hand and never relaxed his vigilance. As fast as any sources of prostitution or of the sale of intoxicants could be located, he got rid of them assuming the authority to do so when he did not technically possess it, on the ground of military efficiency. Prostitution was practically inaccessible to this large contingent of troops, except as a few men might secure leave to visit larger centers many miles away.

"It will be of interest to inquire what has been the reaction of these repressive measures on the men in this command. According to the arguments of many officers, in support of prostitution, we should expect extreme discontent, clamoring for prostitution facilities, revolt, mutiny. The facts are, that no more contented, more orderly, better disciplined, better trained, more efficient, or more loyal body of troops could be found anywhere on the border. These facts can readily be verified from anyone conversant with the reputation of their regiments. Many of the men said to me, with a ring of pride, 'Oh, we have a clean bunch here.' This feeling of group pride was everywhere conspicuous among the military units of this camp, and was in itself a great restraining influence. It was unique; I found it nowhere else. The fact that prostitution was actually not indulged in to any extent by these men is shown in that this camp had by far the lowest prophylaxis rate as will be seen later.

"Give them a reasonably wholesome environment and place a high value upon clean manhood and moral integrity, and they will measure up to what is expected of them and of their own better selves, just as did the men of Camp I.

Attitude of War Department. "What has been the attitude of the military authorities? It

What Is Patriotism?

THERE ARE two kinds of patriotism — true patriotism and false patriotism. The word comes from a Greek word meaning father. Literally, it means passion for the things established by the forefathers. Naturally, one's own country comes in for a large portion of this passion. But that is not all. The forefathers have built through the world, and in so far as their work has been good, we are devoted to it and want to preserve it. Therefore, true patriotism means love of one's own country and love of the whole world as well.

False patriotism is summed up in the shrewd and cunning effort of the capitalists to make use of the genuine patriotism of the people, in order to further their own criminal designs. The capitalist class is utterly devoid of real patriotism. It knows no patriotism except dollar patriotism. It deliberately tries to use the real patriotism of the people for its own wicked purposes.

We Socialists are imbued with the wider patriotism, which takes in all humanity. We love our own country, and we also love the whole world. As a matter of practical convenience in carrying on the affairs of the world, it is necessary that national boundary lines should exist, but they should be regarded, not as fortifications that separate us from the foe, but merely as lines drawn for convenience, to show where our fields of effort leave off and where the fields of our brothers begin. This is the broader patriotism. We shall strive along these lines until we achieve the socialization of the world and universal peace.

So, do not make the mistake of criticizing patriotism, when your real intention is to criticize false patriotism. Be accurate. The times require it. Samuel Johnson said that patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel. But, of course, he meant that false or pretended patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel. In other words, a scoundrel pretends to be patriotic, in order to put his plans across. This is precisely the sort of patriotism the capitalists have. Their patriotism is pure buncombe. It is pure pretense. It is false patriotism.

If anyone asks you if the Socialists are patriotic, tell them that we are genuine patriots, and point out to them the false dollar patriotism of the capitalists.

would be unfair to say that it was one of indifference. It is known that the Secretary of War at Washington was seriously concerned over the government's responsibility to the troops in this matter; that he made himself conversant with the facts, and that he made urgent recommendations and specific suggestions to the commanders of posts with reference to minimizing prostitution on the border, and that he gave them authority to change the location of their troops, if necessary, to accomplish that end. Had these recommendations been fully carried out, we should probably have come nearer to solving the prostitution problem on the border than has ever been done in relation to any army. Why was it not done? While indifference, or worse, must be ascribed to some officers, it would be unjust to ascribe indifference in the matter to most of the officers of rank who were in command of large bodies of troops. For the most part the commanders of troops and the chiefs of medical staffs were deeply concerned about the problem of prostitution, but they were concerned almost wholly about its results, not about prostitution itself; and all their energies were directed to minimizing venereal disease. I

RARELY MET AN OFFICER WHO DID NOT TAKE FOR GRANTED THAT PROSTITUTION COULD NOT OR SHOULD NOT BE ABOLISHED. They assumed that it is necessary for the contentment and well-being of the men, or, at least, that it is inevitable. "In closing I wish to sum up some of my observations and conclusions:— "Any policy with reference to this question to be sound, or effective in preserving the moral integrity of the soldier, must be based on the assumption that sexual indulgence is unnecessary. "Prostitution in relation to the army is a question with which the citizens of this country as a whole must more fully concern themselves, for it is not likely that the army will proceed in advance of public opinion and demand. "The most serious problem is in connection with the mobilization camps and home barracks. In the case of all the troops on the border, a vastly larger proportion of venereal disease was contracted before reaching the border than was contracted afterwards. This accords with the experience of the European armies in the present war.

"From the social point of view the question is not only one of the effect of venereal disease upon the social body, serious as that is. The more far-reaching evil is the state of mind and of character which lies back of it. The greatest evil to society results from the shattered ideals, lowered standards, sensualized minds, and perverted practices, which are brought into home life and society—by these men who represent in large measure the cream of the young manhood of the nation. To safeguard the home and society against these basic evils, we must not only abolish venereal disease, but we must minimize, so far as possible, prostitution itself."

Forcing The Issue

Persistent pressure by the Emergency Peace Federation delegation in Washington has crystallized the opposition in the House and Senate to the conscription bill. When the espionage bill was brought up in the House Judiciary committee, the peace delegation was informed that no hearings would be allowed. The Federation, however, camped on the committee's doorstep until they were let in. Immediate calls by wire to New York and other places brought a number of influential speakers, who kept the pot boiling all day. Miss Jane Addams, Gilbert E. Roe, John Reed, Prof. Leeds of the University of Pennsylvania, and others, spoke vigorously against the espionage bill. The result was that the committee members were brought to contradicting one another.

The same tactics brought the House Military Affairs committee into the open. They at first refused any hearing, but persistent pressure forced the granting of a hearing during executive session. The committee reported twelve against conscription until volunteering has been tried, and eight in favor.

The Senate Military Affairs committee was by the same method induced to grant a two-hour hearing on the conscription bill.

The secretary of the Peace Federation writes that there is imperative need for strong pressure back home against both the spy bill and the conscription bill. There is a strong chance of defeating both, if the folks back home speak energetically enough to overcome the lash which is freely wielded at Washington.

Russia

We salute you in the name of the New Day. You have arisen in your might. You have overthrown your autocrats.

You have struck off your chains. You have moved nearer to liberty and civilization.

You have taken a long step toward democracy.

You have taught us a lesson. —From The American Teacher.

THIS FORD FREE



Send Us No Money

JUST YOUR NAME

You can get a new Ford car for free. Let me give you one of my brand new, never used, latest model, fireproof, rugged Ford touring cars. I have given away dozens of them. You might as well have one now. If you have no auto and want one, send me your name right away and send \$1.00 to get one of my Ford cars. A post-card will do.

RHOADS AUTO CLUB
300 Central Bldg., Chicago, Kansas

FERRI-GALATIAN SANITARIUM

Chronic disease treated with hydrotherapy, diet, exercise, electricity, mechano-therapy, osteopathy and other physiological methods. Pleasant environment. Rates reasonable.

100 MANCHESTER ROAD - WHEATON, ILL.

"I Accuse"

Pamphlet, ready in week, of extreme interest to a certain element of our movement. 10 cents, to partly cover expense. Address L. Driving, Box 262, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POWERENE IS EQUAL TO GASOLINE

AT 5c PER GALLON.

Powerene is guaranteed to be equal to gasoline at 5c per gallon, to remove and prevent carbon and to be harmless to all metals. A motor fuel which saves repairs, adds snap, speed, and power, and doubles the life of gasoline motors. An amount equal to 20 gallons of gasoline will be sent to any address in the U. S. for \$1 by W. Porter Barnes, Dept. 4, Santa Rosa, Cal. Salesmen and Agents wanted.

Comrades! World's Best Soap.

Made in 20 minutes, at 1 cent per lb. Recipe, 25 cents coin. Make \$8.00 day.

C. H. ANTHONY, Bellingham, Wash.

LLANO COLONY

Membership for Sale. I need cash and will sell \$1,000 worth of stock for \$750. Write to G. E. Hall, 1654, Los Angeles, Calif.

FREE—6 MONTHS—INVESTING FOR—PROFIT

a monthly Guide to Money-Making. Tells how 100 grows to \$2,200—how to get richer quickly and honestly. H. L. BARBER, Pub. 474, 32 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK.

THE Roosevelt volcano has had another eruption. Fire and smoke and great gawbs of molten matter were belched forth and the inhabitants for miles around were scared to death.

Joking aside, Mr. Roosevelt's recent speech was heralded as probably the greatest effort of his life. It is safe to assume that he gave it studied preparation. Therefore, if there is any valid argument in support of his views, he would have been likely to make use of it in that speech. Let us turn our mental X-rays on a few of the most vital parts of it and see if they have any healthy logic in them.

"THIS great struggle is fundamentally a struggle for the fundamentals of civilization and democracy."

This statement is the direct opposite of the truth.

It is altogether possible that some of the effects of the war will be advantageous to democracy. But, if so, it will be merely incidental. It will be against the desire of those who have forced the war upon us against our will.

The object of the war is commercial supremacy. It is a dollar war, pure and simple. But a war cannot be made popular by calling it a dollar war. In order to make it popular, it is necessary to make a hypocritical pretense that there is a great principle back of it. Therefore, the hypocritical pretense is made that it is a war for the fundamentals of civilization and democracy. It is the sheerest sham. It is a falsehood manufactured out of the whole cloth.

I hope the war may put an end to kaiserism, but that is not the object. I am glad the war put an end to czarism, at least temporarily and I hope permanently, but that was not the object on either side. It was one of the unforeseen incidental effects. I hope the war may put an end to kingism in England, to kingism in Italy, to emperorism in Austria, to mikadoism in Japan, to sultanism in Turkey, and to one man rule in the foreign relations of the United States, but these are not the objects of any nation engaged in the war. Commercial supremacy is the object.

What is more important, however, is the fact that any democracy worthy of the name must include industrial democracy. None of the nations involved in the war have even political democracy, much less industrial democracy. In all of them, capitalism, based on private profit, is the industrial system in vogue. The masses of the people have no voice in industry. They are dependent upon the private owners of the industries for an opportunity to earn a living. The private owners of the industries exploit them out of most of their earnings. Under a genuine democracy, the exploiting industries will be collectively owned and operated. All the people will have an equal voice in them. They will be run for the benefit of all the people, instead of being run for the benefit of the few as they are now.

Do the war fans of the United States stand for this genuine democracy?

On the contrary, they are strenuously opposed to it. They oppose Socialism at every turn. The same is true of all of our allies.

Furthermore, none of them have even political democracy. Concerning England, not to mention her treatment of Ireland, or any of the other minus features, just before the war broke out England was forcibly feeding suffrage women, with the utmost diendishness and brutality, because they wanted popular government in England. It ceased because the women ceased agitating for suffrage. The other allied nations in Europe, with the possible exception of France, do not even have as great a degree of political democracy as England. As for Japan, it is similar to Germany, if not worse.

And how about the United States? Do we have popular government in this country? We have the shadow of political democracy, but not its reality. We have one man rule and secret diplomacy in our foreign relations. The president can and does adopt a mistaken policy which lands the nation in war against its will. The congress can and does declare that a state of war exists, against the wishes of the people and in spite of their insistent demand for a referendum vote on the question. We do not have the initiative and referendum on any question, nationally, and for the most part we are also deprived of it statally and locally. We do not have the recall as to our national officials, and in general we are also deprived of it as to our state and local officials. We do not have proportional representation. We do not have equal suffrage for women, except in a minority of the states. We have the congress divided into two houses, obstructing the will of the people. Congress works under rules which are destructive of popular government. The president has the legal power to veto laws passed by congress. We do not have a president and vice-president elected by direct vote of the people. The national constitution can only be amended by approximately a three-fourths vote, and indirectly at that. The federal judges are not elected by the people. The courts have the usurped power to pass upon the constitutionality of laws and nullify the will of the people.

Does this look like political democracy?

Each of these items needs an entire article devoted to it. I will probably take up some of them in future articles.

If our war fans were in earnest in their desire to promote democracy, they would at once proceed to remedy these evils. But they are only shamming about democracy. It is a war for commercial supremacy.

"A GOOD rule to remember is never to hit if it is possible to avoid it; but above all things never hit soft."

This is a true sentiment, falsely applied.

It takes it for granted that it was not possible for us to avoid hitting. At another point he speaks about Americans having been killed, on the high seas, but says nothing about the commercial greed of our capitalists, which caused it.

The attitude of the United States during the European war has been depraved and contemptible from the beginning. At the very opening of the war, before anyone knew what nations would become involved in it, and before anyone knew what nations might or might not be able to purchase in the markets of the United States, our country should have declared a complete embargo upon all shipments to the belligerent countries. Having failed to do it then, it should have done it later. By failing to do this, we became accomplices in the slaughter of millions of men, and we deliberately permitted our capitalists to use the European tragedy for the purpose of making gigantic fortunes. Thus we fell to the lowest moral depth. Our conscience is clothed with human blood. To try to condone the offense by appealing to the mere letter of international law is shameful. As the Bible most truly says, "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." Had we lived up to the spirit of righteousness, no Americans would have been killed. Having been killed, we should be manly enough to lay the blame where it belongs—on ourselves. There is neither justification nor excuse for war.

"OUR children will have to read the history of what we have done during this war."

Unfortunately, yes.

I do not know of any way in which we can prevent it. I am in favor of pitiless publicity. We cannot well expunge it from the histories.

But, let us hope that the histories will also contain an account of the fact that the Socialists took a courageous stand against warring for commercial supremacy. Let them know that we Socialists stood for genuine democracy, both political and industrial. Let them know that we stood for the abolition of the causes of war. Let them know that we stood for a federated world and the brotherhood of man. Then they will be proud, not ashamed.

Hyndman Writes On Need For British Republic

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Russian revolution and the prospect of the immediate establishment of a Russian republic, has given rise to an enthusiastic discussion of a republican form of Government in England. H. G. Wells brought forth a tirade from the reactionary London Times by championing a republic. H. Hyndman has just written an article on "The Need for a British Republic" in Justice, the organ of the British Socialist Democracy. It is in part as follows:

By H. M. HYNDMAN.

"Why not a United States of Great Britain and the Colonies?" "Why not a British Republic?"

Our Royal Family has never been anything more than a convenient semi-monarchical compromise with men and women of German origin, continuously fortified by German intermarriage. The drawbacks to the whole arrangement have, thruout, been many and great: the advantages, nowadays, are very difficult to descry. Close domestic relations between our own Court and the Royal Families of Germany, Greece, Russia, Denmark, Spain, Norway, for instance, have never in any way benefited the English people. They have, indeed, been exceedingly harmful, at more than one critical period in our history. Certainly, at this moment, if the King and Queen have invited their discredited Russian cousins to come here, should these Russian, they are misinterpreting entirely the feelings of our common Englishmen.

Then there is that ugly Greek business. It is the general opinion that King George and Queen Mary acted with the ejected Romanoffs in upholding the despot King Constantine of Greece against the Greek people and their leader Venizelos—whose calm statement in this week's "New Europe" should be read by all—to the great damage of this country and its Allies. The influence of the Court is also nearly always injurious in domestic affairs.

No Enthusiasm For Monarchy.

Happily, it would be very easy to establish a British Republic, if the present Royalties were handsomely dealt with. There is no enthusiasm whatever for Monarchy as Monarchy in the United Kingdom to-day: there will probably be less than no enthusiasm to maintain the monarchy. The Republicanism have quite died out. I cannot imagine anyone sacrificing himself or himself to safeguard the Crown. Apathy is more fatal to Monarchy than enmity.

But this is no mere theoretic statement. Nothing short of a Republic of a completely democratic character can give a safe and constitutional political outlet to the economic and social demands of our people; can effectively organize the Federated Labor and Socialist Commonwealths of Great Britain and the Colonies; can beneficially relieve these United Commonwealths from the incubus of Indian misrule; or can bring us into line with our Allies in foreign affairs—the Sister Republics of other countries.

Social Democrats are and always must be Republicans. But they, of necessity, regard political forms as mere instruments, and therefore of far inferior importance to the vigorous assertion of social demands. If profiteering and wage-slavery are overthrown, then both aristocracy and plutocracy must go by the board, and with them, Monarchy, in any shape, will speedily disappear.

Wants Democratic Republic.

I advocate the immediate recognition of a democratic, not a plutocratic Republic of Great Britain, as an indispensable step towards our national emancipation. Monarchy, aristocracy, plutocracy, if maintained in the coming time, must lead to sheer anarchy. The wholesale imbecility and worse displayed by ALL of these in war cannot be regarded as any qualification for conducting reorganization in peace.

"But," say such harmful triflers with the welfare of the nation, "the workers and wage-earners are so ignorant, as you yourself confess; would you entrust them with the building up of the new order?" Certainly. They could not by any possibility do worse than the governing class has done.

NEARING CONTINUES FIGHT.

Altho the Board of Trustees, taking advantage of the absence of some of its members who are friendly to the fighting professor, decided not to re-employ him by a vote of 4 to 3, while at the same time increasing the pay of every other member of the faculty, the matter is not yet closed. Even the plute sheets have to admit this. Nearing's friends are waiting for the next meeting of the University Trustees when there will be a full attendance, and there is but little doubt that he will be reinstated.

It is said by people on the scene that no efforts are being spared to make life decidedly uncomfortable for the professor. Several grocery keepers in his neighborhood have been influenced to refuse to deliver anything to his home, and it is said to be impossible to get telephone connections with his home, the line is always busy, disconnected, out of order, or "they don't answer". Two halls have already been closed against the meetings of the "American Union Against Militarism" of which Nearing is the local head, yet other meetings are being planned that will put the crimp into the jingoes' activities in Toledo. A High School debate and a post card referendum on militarism will effectively show the opposition of the school children, and Nearing is keeping up the fight without any sign of let up.

POT ROAST IS PATRIOTIC.

Practically every restaurant and lunch room along West Madison St., Chicago, has had a job for a show card writer during the past week. They have been busy changing the name of that good old staple dish "German Pot Roast and Mash"—to a more patriotic "American Pot Roast". One misguided individual who had the temerity to ask, as he has been doing all his life time, for "German fried potatoes", had to be taken home in an ambulance after the patriots got thru with him. Whereupon we may be sure that our country has escaped the toils of the invader!

"The Quick And The Dead"

PROGRESSIVE MEETING

SOCIALIST MEETING

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

ALL ON THE SAME FLOOR

Activity Of Young Hopeful Sign Of Socialist Advance

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

One of the most hopeful signs of the Socialist Party's progress is shown in the activity of the Young People's Socialist League of the recent National Convention. The St. Louis branch of the Y. P. S. L. did all they could to make things run smoothly, and they surely did succeed. On the night previous to the Convention's opening the two leagues held a joint meeting in which all arrangements for Convention Week were gone over in detail. Friday morning had found a reception committee forty strong to greet me at the station, many of the boys and girls playing hokey from ten for an hour or two in order to make the trip. Saturday morning witnessed the opening of the Convention, and they were again on deck. For two weeks previous they had been the most ardent helpers of Convention Manager Frank P. O'Hare, and all during the gathering they were on the job as typists, clerks and messenger boys. It is interesting to note that most of the messengers "boys," the Y. P. S. L. girls, perched up behind the chairman's table ready to serve the delegates' every beck and call.

Make Hit At Big Meeting.

Saturday night saw our young comrades, a hundred strong, taking complete charge of the detail work at the two big meetings held in the Odeon Theatre. They served as ushers, for every seat in the house was sold in advance, and took up a collection, pledge cards and applications for membership. Just about in the middle of things they all marched, arm in arm, down the centre aisle of the big house and let loose their Yipsel yells. The girls were dressed in costumes of all nations, and on the whole, they were the hit of the show.

Sunday was banquet night, and of course we were there. We had made secret arrangements to have a special yell for each speaker, but the Yipsels said "Nothing doing" until they had cleaned up every bit of ice cream that was left from the big feed. Then they were happy and contented and went to their places. The yells were a big success, and not a single speaker got away without suffering from a little butte vomit on his lucky lungs. When it came my painful duty to conclude the program with a talk on the Y. P. S. L. I took up my three minutes in telling people not to join our organization. I said that there are three reasons why the older Socialists should oppose the Y. P. S. L.: first, because Yipsels make too much noise; second, because they live longer than old people; third, because they are as well as preach equality of boy and girl—man and woman—in all they do.

The Convention did not take my advice, however, and all the way thru the proceedings there was always a warm spot in the comrades' hearts for the Yipsels. Quite a number of the delegates were connected up with the Y. P. S. L. themselves and this may account for something. There was Axel Berggren, a regular member of the Jamestown, N. Y., league; Samuel Holland, of Circle Northwest, Chicago; Jennie McGehe, of the newly organized Denver, Colo. league and incidentally State Secretary of the Party there; S. Bonniwe, of Everett, Wash.; Stephen J. Mahoney, of Buffalo, N. Y., and old young Joe Caldwell, an honorary member of the Providence, R. I., tribe.

We held a conference of the delegated Yipsels and other matters for the league. The following resolution was adopted by the Convention on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee without a dissenting vote:

RESOLUTION ON Y. P. S. L.

WHEREAS, it has been clearly shown that one of the most fertile and promising fields of socialist propaganda lies among the youth of the working class, and their minds are less hampered by prejudice and ignorance; and once brought into our movement means of effecting the purpose above related of greater value to us than any others, and

WHEREAS, it has been shown that the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE, wherever organized and conducted in sensible co-operation with the Socialist Party has been a highly effective and eminently satisfactory means of effecting the purpose above related, bringing into our movement a lot of otherwise untapped "young blood" with more fire and enthusiasm than the older Socialists, and above all a fine spirit of social comradeship to sadly lacking in many of our older organizations—in short, it has shown itself to be an indispensable and essential part of the Socialist movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this convention of the Socialist Party, assembled in St. Louis, April 17th to 16th, 1917, go on record as approving the organization of the Y. P. S. L. into the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE, and that we heartily congratulate them upon their growth and extend our best wishes for future progress, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we urge every local of our Party to do its best to help and encourage the every organization and maintenance of such Y. P. S. L. that we impress upon our writers, editors, organizers, and other officers, the need of helping along this movement, and be it finally,

RESOLVED, that the National Executive Committee be instructed to further this most

NECESSARY work in every way that lies within its power.

The Organization Committee also paid its respects to the Yipsels when, in acting upon my report to the Convention, it adopted the following as a part of its report:

YOUNG SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

We urge all comrades and all locals thruout the nation to give every aid and encouragement to the organization and maintenance of YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES, and that the following steps be taken in this regard:

1.—That Y. P. S. L. leaflets be included in every general distribution of literature by the Party, that the present shortage of good reading matter for the young be pointed out to our writers and editors, and that the Social Press sensibly be asked to give publicity to matter helpful to this cause.

2.—That young party members be strongly urged to get in the Young People's Organization, thus forming the backbone of a worthwhile body to which many other young people have been attracted, and thru it interested in the principles of Socialism.

3.—That every local elect one capable comrade who takes real interest in this matter to lead the work, and immediately to start a Y. P. S. L. where none as yet exists and to encourage and assist in those that have already been formed. In this work it is recommended that there be close co-operation with the Young People's Department of the National Office, which is in position to supply all necessary information and material.

4.—That all state organizers, secretaries, and speakers be urged to give their attention to this promptly.

5.—That after young socialist organizations are organized they should be the closest co-operation between the old organization and the young. Some provision should be made to have the young participate in every activity, as has been the case in this convention where the ushers, messengers, and other necessary detail workers are furnished by the Y. P. S. L.

We urge all locals to take this action at the earliest possible time. To reach the young is our immediate concern, and we should leave no stone unturned to aid in building up a strong movement of young people thruout the nation.

Triumph For Young People.

Besides these two committees I appeared before the Constitution Committee and asked them to insert a recommendation to give the Y. P. S. L. fraternal representation at all Conventions and State Secretaries' Conferences on the same basis accorded to the Foreign Language Federations. This was adopted by the convention. I also appeared on behalf of the Y. P. S. L. before the Committee on War and Militarism and urged opposition against any form of military training in schools. Boy Scout activities, or legislation that will make the boys and girls to-day pay the price of the cowardly coddling of their elders among the high and mighty. The gist of this request was embodied in the war program adopted by the convention.

Taken all in all this convention was a triumph for our young socialist organization. Not a word of criticism or fault finding was breathed by anyone, and the older comrades, very many of them, are frankly admitting that they look to this young movement to build the Party up to the position that it ought to hold. They look to the young even as humanity looks to the young—tell me, young Socialists, shall they look in vain? Your work in the past two years or more has been splendid—keep it up and improve upon it. If you have a league in your city, build it up and extend it; if you haven't, then start one at once. The National Office is prepared to give all necessary information, just ask for it. We must build up the young movement until it is the glory and pride of every Socialist the world over—with your continued loyalty and co-operation I do not fear but that we will carry out our trust.

MILLION ATTEND FUNERAL OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S DEAD

A national public funeral was accorded to 180 of those who fell in Petrograd during the short struggle for the overthrow of the Romanoffs. They were buried in a "Brothers' grave" in the Marsovoe Pole, not far from the Neva, opposite the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Nearly a million soldiers and civilians are reported to have taken part in the funeral, factories, shops, schools, banks and public institutions being closed.

The scene must, indeed, have been a moving one. Six huge processions started from different parts of Petrograd at 8 a. m., and two of them each took three hours to pass a given point. The guns of what was until recently Russia's Bastille, fired a salute as each coffin was lowered.

Nearly all the banners in the processions were red and nearly everybody was wearing some red emblem. Such well-known revolutionists as Vera Zassulitch and Vera Finger took part in the processions. They must indeed have felt that at last Russia sees with hope and encouragement some of the results of the years of toil, suffering, and danger which they and other veteran champions of the Russian Revolution have willingly undergone.

Putting It Over

There are daily confessions on the part of the national government that the people do not want this war.

One of the greatest of these is the fact that the secretary of the treasury was voted \$12,000,000 expense money to sell that seven billion dollar bond issue.

This is more money than is appropriated annually to run the entire treasury department of the nation. It is twice as much as is usually appropriated to float bond issues. The cost of running the bureau of engraving and printing is only \$4,000,000.

It is taken for granted that these millions are to be spent for publicity purposes, to advertise this huge bond issue, to persuade the people to buy something they do not want.

In the debate on this huge slush fund in congress, it was brought out that the contract of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. with the allied countries may force the payment of \$100,000,000 to the Wall Street money king. The administration leaders did not deny that Morgan, without turning a finger, may collect this huge amount for allowing this country to lend its money to the allies.

No wonder the bankers of Wall Street were so anxious to have the United States get into this war. No wonder the people will be glad to get out of it when they learn the facts.

History Of "The Draft"

That the national administration is preparing stormy and riotous scenes for the nation, with the passage of selective conscription by congress, is the conclusion drawn from the enforcement of the draft during the Civil War. During the discussion of the conscription measure in congress the other day, Senator McKellar said:

"I have taken the trouble to examine into the success or failure of the draft plan, hoping to be able to give Senators some information as to the success or failure of the draft plan. I want very briefly to give the latest experience that this Nation has had with that plan."

"In 1863, when the Government of the United States was confronted with a situation of more extreme danger, perhaps, than it never had been confronted with before or ever will be again, the Congress of the United States passed what was known as the draft bill. Now, mind you, this Nation was then fighting for the Government's life when this draft plan was passed. Volunteers had not come forward in sufficient numbers, and it was thought to supplement and to strengthen the armed forces of the United States by a draft law. Such a law was not passed at the beginning of the war, as we propose here, to supplement and to strengthen the Army, but it was passed more than two years after the war began. What happened? Well, here is what happened in the first instance: There were 2,700,000 men, in round numbers, raised by the Union in the Civil War, of whom 2,657,000, to be absolutely accurate, were raised by volunteering and a paltry 43,000 were raised by draft—less than 3 per cent. To be absolutely accurate, 2.3 per cent of the Union forces of the Civil War were raised by draft."

"What happened? I can not better be accurate about a thing like this than to read a very short excerpt from a report by Gov. Seymour, the then governor of New York, to his legislature on January 3, 1864. I quote from him accurately, as follows:

"Like results are conspicuous in all parts of our State and in all sections of the country—in New England, Pennsylvania, and the West. The attempt to fill our armies by drafting was abortive. While it gave no useful result, it disturbed the public mind; it carried anxiety and perplexity into the workshops, the fields, and the homes of our citizens. It not only fails to fill our armies but it produces discontent in the service; it is opposed to the genius of our political system; it alienates our people from the Government; it is injurious to the industrial pursuits of the country."

"Gen. Miles has also recently testified that while he was down on the front fighting for his country, after this draft law was passed he had to withdraw regiments of trained troops to be sent back to New York and to other places to quell the riots that had been brought about by this undemocratic draft measure. That is the history of the draft in this country."

London Explains Vote

Socialist Congressman Meyer London explained his vote on the seven billion war bond issue in his speech before congress on the conscription act. He said:

"I voted against the war resolution. I would vote against it today, in spite of the press, and in spite of the whole world, if my vote was the only vote; and I would vote today for the revocation of that resolution."

"I did not vote, however, against the bond issue for the simple reason that my sympathies are in the main with the cause of the allies, and I believe that we should render them every form of noncombatant aid. I do favor the loaning of billions of dollars, if necessary, to the allies."

Congressman London, therefore, indicates that he is not in sympathy with the declaration on war and militarism adopted at the St. Louis convention which branded the declaration of war by our government as, "A crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world."

While London is in favor of loaning billions of dollars to aid the prosecution of the war, the St. Louis convention declared, "In support of capitalism, we will not willingly give a single life or a single dollar." Here is a chasm between the Socialist Party and its lone elected representative in congress that must be bridged if we are to have unity of ideas in the Socialist Party to fight the war.

Liebknecht

By ELLIS B. HARRIS.

O'er the dross of war there themes
Your heart for humanity;
O'er the war lord's insane schemes
Lives your mind of sanity;
From the miseries your voice
Rings out Truth in purity:
"FELLOWSHIP!" a true man's choice,
For the world's security.

Scorning gods, that MAN may make
Earth a joy, love laboring,
Not a realm for thieves to take
Life from workers neighboring;
Not to bend the knee to mites,
Deafly, blindly blundering,
Shameless, heartless parasites,
Boasting of their plundering.

Damned be eazars and damned be kings;
Prostitutes of press and bar;
Pulpitists—all creeping things—
So he suits you where you are;
"Spontaneous" that pray and sack,
"Congues" for Christ and fangs for lust,
"Feering, reending, wolfish pack,
Trampling ethics in the dust.

Liebknecht, the superman,
Gentle of a nation's dead,
Seeking doubter, that I am,
"Call your Spirit lifts my head;
And I reach my hand to choose—
Not a war lord's hands of hell—
But a comrade's, making shoes,
Martyred in a prison cell.

We must fight for a free press in spite of the war.

We must fight for the right of free assemblage in spite of the war.

We must fight against censorship of the mails in spite of the war.

We must fight military training and militaristic teaching in the public schools in spite of the war.

We must struggle for better conditions for the masses in spite of the war.

We must fight compulsory arbitration and limitation of the right to strike in spite of the war.

Conscription wealth to pay for war and there will be no war.

We must fight for the right of organization, industrial and political, in spite of the war.

We must continue our work of educating the masses in spite of the war.

We demand the restriction of food exports so long as the present shortage continues.

The working class press grows as its army of readers wins new recruits.

Conscription is to be found where a master class still rules over a slave class.

Conscription has never been used by the army of progress. When a brain awakens to a new idea the future immediately wins a willing volunteer.

We demand the fixing of maximum food prices to prevent the food speculators from holding back the supplies now in their hands.

The danger of recurrence of war will exist as long as the capitalistic system of industry remains in existence.

The end of wars will come with the establishment of socialized industry and industrial democracy the world over.

Help bring into the world a new society in which peace, fraternity and human brotherhood will be the dominant ideals.

The freedom of the press is one of the bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.—Virginia Bill of Rights, 1776.

Conscription by the nation of the big industries needed to supply our daily needs would be extremely popular with about 90 per cent of the people.

Conscription of the privately owned, nationalized industries would merely be taking back in time of need what was stolen from us during the reign of greed.

Conscription is a brand of force used by the powers of reaction to compel us all to fight for what we don't want against what we do want.

Conscription is the 20th century substitute for the whips and scorpions used by the masters thousands of years ago to drive their slaves into battle.

Conscription was put to a vote of the people in Australia and overwhelmingly defeated. Australia has a right to be called a free country.

Conscription would be defeated by a referendum vote in the United States because the majority of the people in this nation are opposed to the rule of the many by the few.

We demand the socialization and democratic management of the great industries concerned with the production, transportation, storage, and the marketing of food and the other necessities of life.

Twenty well-known Americans have signed a round-robin to President Wilson urging him to give out a statement reminding the country that the historic rights of free speech, free press and rights of assemblage should not be jeopardized at this time thru the too zealous spread of bureaucratic laws and of official activities. Let us hope this helps.

An Inspiration

One of the big events of this year's International Labor Day is the celebration by the Jewish Daily Forward of New York City, of its Twentieth Anniversary. The Forward, speaking for the Socialist Party and the trade unions, is the largest Jewish paper in the world. It has reached this enviable position, an inspiration to all of us, after years of intense struggle and supreme sacrifice.

The readers of the Forward are to be found in every state of the nation, and its jubilee will be unique in that it will be celebrated with great mass meetings, starting at New York City, at the monster Hippodrome, and continuing westward for more than a month, the last being held in San Francisco.

The jubilee number of the Forward contained 100 pages of interesting reading. The proceeds from this issue will go to the Jewish War Sufferers Fund.

It has taken years of hard work to build and strengthen this working class weapon. Its circulation and advertising now make it an asset to the working class movement. Instead of requiring added sacrifice it now gives aid to the struggle from its own resources. May the Socialist dailies in other languages soon occupy the same enviable position.

Root To Russia

Elihu Root, the mouthpiece of Wall Street, has been chosen by President Wilson to head the American commission going to Russia.

Don't blame the Russians, therefore, if they look with suspicion and distrust upon all the capitalist-minded members of the commission, especially as there will not be one representative of the working class of America on this body.

It was Root that not long ago offered an amendment to an immigration bill in congress that would have kept Russian revolutionists out of this country.

The persecutor of Rudowitz and Pouden as bearer of the warm message of congratulations and thanks-giving to the emancipated victims of Muscovite autocracy!

The man who more than any other has sought to bar the entrance of Russian political refugees into the United States to carry our Godspeed to the men who now come out of the salt mines of Siberia!

It was an American college professor, representing the United States government, that joined in the effort to overthrow the Chinese republic and restore the deposed emperor.

Root may not plot to restore the Romanoffs, but he will certainly do his best to put big business in the saddle in Russia, just as he has done in this country. Our warning is, "Russians, beware!"

Last Of The Kings

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

The two great, overspiring high lights in the story of democracy are the invention of printing, which began to democratize learning, and the fall of the bastille, which began to put the kibosh on the king idea. Since these lights began to shine, first one and then the other, the human mind has gone forward faster than in all the rest of recorded history together. But all of these transformations, even these, will not be so great as we shall see at the end of this war. For now it is certain that this war is to end right, the last mouldy, old king is to be pushed from the last mouldy, old throne, and around this world there will be no power acknowledged but the power of the people.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

AFTER 12,000 miners in Colorado had been granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages by independent and union operators controlling 22 mines, about which nothing was mentioned in the newspapers, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., (Rockefeller) interests came along and also conceded 10 per cent advance to 6,000 employees, and, of course this "voluntary" act on the part of the pious plutocrats was duly chronicled far and wide. The advance can not be credited to anything done by the peculiar Rockefeller "union". As usual, the real union and independent mines set the pace, and then the benevolent Rockefeller fell in line without consulting his "union" for fear that he would become a target for more public ridicule and it was also probable that he would lose some of the miners, who would naturally be attracted to other camps where the highest wages are paid irrespective of any welfare schemes that might be an operation to hold them to their jobs. John D. Jr. has lately been scattering another pamphlet over the country explaining how he is solving the labor problem by giving personal attention to the welfare of employees, but this bunk repetition has received little attention at the hands of the plutocrats, which in itself is rather wonderful and can only be explained by the fact that war stuff now monopolizes the space of the dailies. John D.'s latest outburst was doubtless occasioned by the reported disintegration of his miner's "union" in Colorado.

THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers was quick to take advantage of the patriotic appeal made by the Council of National Defense that present working conditions be not disturbed by labor and capital and that labor laws be suspended during the period of the war under certain circumstances. The N. A. M. branches in a number of places, doubtless tipped off to do so by the labor-hating national officials—are resolving quite diligently in favor of abrogating and setting aside protective legislation that the workers have gained only after years of struggle and great sacrifice. The capitalists, as always, want more work and less pay, and their sinister schemes are shrewdly cloaked in patriotic phrases and considerable flag-flapping. Wages are to stand still or be pushed downward, but the machinery is to be speeded up and prices of the necessities of life continue to soar. It is impossible to foresee just yet whether European industrial competition will be transplanted to American soil in the name of patriotism. The big capitalists would have it so, and it remains to be determined whether the masses of workers will subscribe to the reactionary program. No union has gone on record in favor of surrendering anything that has been gained as far as we are able to learn, and we hope the scheme will be resisted to the limit.

NOT ONLY has the New York Legislature established a State constabulary and the Pennsylvania Legislature materially increased its notorious corps of strikebreakers, but the new codes that the State Legislatures of Massachusetts and California have also passed bills to create constabularies. In every instance Big Biz was behind the move, making the appeal that on account of the war the militia could not be depended upon to suppress riot, insurrection, etc. A favorite argument to swing the backwoods legislators was that a state police force was needed to patrol the rural districts in order to protect the farmers, altho there is no indication of where such a policy was followed in Pennsylvania where the Constabulary or Cossacks, as they are more familiarly known—have been in existence for some years. On the contrary, the State police have been used almost exclusively in the mining and manufacturing centers to overcome and discourage strikers, and the most tyrannical methods have been employed on such occasions.

THE anthracite miners are not impressed with the advice of the Council of National Defense that no changes be made in working conditions during the period of the war. About 175,000 of the men filed a demand upon the operators this week that they want an increase in wages of 20 per cent now, as they have no means of knowing how long the war will last, and, besides, the prices of flour, meat, sugar and everything else they need in their homes have been shooting skyward so rapidly that they cannot subsist by eating advice. The poor coal barons, who have fairly revelled in profiteering during the past winter, calmly announce that if they are compelled to pay more wages they will add 50 cents a ton to coal. Then, after further bickering, the operators granted the 20 per cent raise.

A HUNDRED New York City police have been sent to Syracuse for the purpose of learning to operate machine guns in the factory where they are manufactured. This move is doubtless part of the "preparedness" plan that has been under consideration in Wall Street to expel the Germans when they capture Coney Island. Then again, it may be a little precautionary measure in anticipation of outbreaks among the hungry to learn to feed them on a lead diet.

THE BILL to increase the Pennsylvania Cossacks by 100 men and double the salary of the able commander, who has succeeded in smashing about every strike into which his troops have been called, was jammed thru the Legislature and signed by the Governor. The cry went forth that if the militia is sent into the war the State will be left unprotected to deal with the "internal foe," by which is probably meant the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia millionaires.

Wisconsin Jingo Expel Socialist State Senator

MADISON, Wis.—Frank Raguse, Socialist state senator in the Wisconsin legislature, has been expelled by the senate for alleged disloyal and unpatriotic remarks.

He is, therefore, the first Socialist official in the United States to suffer from the jingo hysteria now sweeping the nation.

Wisconsin Socialists, however, are planning to throw their entire strength into a campaign for the re-election of Raguse by an overwhelming majority.

The only ones voting with Raguse against his expulsion were his Socialist colleagues Zumach and Arnold, also from Milwaukee.

The vote of expulsion followed Raguse's refusal to sign a retraction of his remarks drawn up by the old party senators.

Vote After Short Debate.

The resolution was passed after a half hour's consideration in open session. It had been preceded by secret conferences of the senate at which the action was agreed on.

Senator Arnold attempted to get delay to afford Raguse an opportunity to prepare a defense, and appear either by himself or counsel, but the motion was defeated.

Raguse Issues Challenge.

Just before the final vote was taken Raguse addressed the senate briefly. Raguse spoke as follows:

Before the motion is put—before I am expelled—I just want to make a few remarks. I will challenge any senator that I have made, my constituents back home and the people that I represent do understand me, and I want to tell you the country when the special election is ordered I am going to run for re-election, and I am going to be right back here. You can expel me if you wish, but I am going to come back, and I am going to come back stronger than I came the first time. You are about to expel me now on a trumped up charge. There was nobody to take down the statements that I made here on that evening. The statements in the resolution received here tonight are false and misleading. They are not true, and I can not see how anyone with a fair mind can vote for a resolution of this kind. I wish further to say that in order to prove my loyalty to my country—now that I will have quite a little challenge—I will challenge any senator here, of those that are healthy and good looking, to enlist with me in the United States army and fight for the country they way they should. That is all I have to say.

Charges of Senate.

The remarks charged to Raguse in the resolution passed by the senate follow:

I would like to inquire from the senator from the Fourth what he meant the other day when the resolution (providing for the distribution of the president's message) was being discussed when he said that he would spend \$10,000 for patriotism. Did he mean that he would spend \$10,000 for the sake of a word? I understand it, the Maine was blown up from the inside for the purpose of creating a patriotic sentiment. It seems that patriotism can be created in two ways—by the destruction of property or by the destruction of life.

I had a brother in the Spanish-American war that came back with fever, and I remember that after that war the president (William McKinley) was walking, up and down on velvet carpets in his palace, surrounded by the silk and satin and some poor fellow who lost his leg in that war was out in the woods cutting down a tree to make himself a wooden leg. It is no wonder you do not have any patriotism. It seems even blowing up the Lusitania did not even make a patriotic man have a man have any patriotism when he does not have any land. I claim that unless a man has land he has not got any country, and I am an American. I claim that unless a man has land he has not got any country, and I am an American. I claim that unless a man has land he has not got any country, and I am an American. I claim that unless a man has land he has not got any country, and I am an American.

As Raguse passed out of the senate chamber, after having been expelled, he remarked smugly:

"That's the way a fellow gets it. Railroaded! Just the same as many a defenseless man has been railroaded to the penitentiary. Well, I'll be back here as a senator when a lot of these fellows are forgotten."

Senate Speed Differs.

The speed with which the state senate works is sometimes remarkable. It took the senate five days, Feb. 9 to Feb. 14, to decide whether or not it would endorse the president of the United States, and finally concluded by endorsing only the "government," without any reference to President Wilson.

It took the senate 20 days, March 2 to March 22, to decide whether or not it would condemn La Follette for his vote on the armed ship bill and finally concluded with another resolution to stand by the government without any reference to La Follette.

It took the senate 13 days, April 11 to April 24, to decide whether or not it would print 50,000 copies of the president's message, but it took less than an hour in the open session of the senate from the time the charges were presented to the time the final vote was taken to expel a Socialist member.

The seat of Raguse is vacant. There will be one less vote for every remaining bill in the interest of labor. There will be one less vote for every bill for public ownership of the necessities of life. There will be one less vote on the right side of the record on all bills of benefit or injury to the working class.

KAISER IS SAVED.

Columns of space are given in the Chicago daily papers to an attempt by David Bohemian nationalist, V. Geringer, editor of the daily Svornost, to have the Board of Education's school management committee order a page torn out of every spelling book used in the Chicago schools. The objectionable page contains some references to the Kaiser with which the patriot was not in agreement. Because the committee declined to make any changes until a few weeks, Geringer told that committee that they were traitors to their country. If everybody sustained everybody else's opinion as to who's who in the traitor line, there would not be many patriots left.

Rush in your orders for the four-page leaflet containing the Socialist Party Manifesto and War Program adopted at St. Louis, Mo. Price, \$1.50 per 1,000. Send all orders to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The Deputy Commissioner of South African Police, Col. Gray, voices his conviction that women are essential on the police force. He believes that in cases where women and girls are concerned women make decidedly the best officials, not only gaining the confidence of the girl offenders, but being able to care for and advise them as well.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization—Education—Solidarity.

WILLIAM F. KRUSE - - - Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to: Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

NATIONAL CHAMPION WINNERS.

Educational Division.

First place: 10 points: Oswald Buresch, Buffalo, N. Y.

Second place: 7 points: A. Kanowitz, Ansonia, Conn.

Samuel Blauener, Northwest, Chicago, Ill.

Third place: 6 points: Anton Federa, Bronx, N. Y.

David Rothstein, Newark, N. J.

Frederick B. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.

Entertainment Division.

First: Estelle Ferencic, St. Louis, Mo.

Second: Ruth Elson, Central West, Chicago.

Third: Rhoda Kestel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tom Matthews, Omaha, Neb.

Organizers Division.

First: Isadore Gluckman, Rochester, N. Y.

Second: Paul Shogren, Newark, N. J.

Third: Carl Ulrich, Toledo, Ohio.

Max Konecky, Omaha, Neb.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUES.

(April Division)

Toledo, O. 4852

Buffalo, N. Y. 4854

N. W. Chicago 4852

Newark, N. J. 4852

St. Louis, Mo. (E) 44

Omaha, Neb. 3852

Peoria, Ill. 3852

Trenton, N. J. 3852

Rochester, N. Y. 3852

Hartford, Conn. 3852

Waterbury, Conn. 3852

Providence, R. I. 3852

Paterson, N. J. 3852

Jameson, N. Y. 3852

Lawrence, Mass. 2854

Portland, Me. 2854

Cleveland, O. 2654

Syracuse, N. Y. 25

Portland, Me. 2454

C. W. Chicago, Ill. 2454

Second Division.

Ansonia, Conn. 2354

Milwaukee, Wis. 2354

Reading, Pa. 2354

Detroit, Mich. 2354

Lafayette, Ind. 2354

Washington, D. C. 23

St. Paul, Minn. 2254

Denver, Colo. 2254

Cleveland, O. (J) 2254

Fel. Chicago, Ill. 22

Dayton, O. 2154

San Francisco, Cal. 1954

New Haven, Conn. 1854

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1854

Bronx, N. Y. 1854

Troy, N. Y. 1354

McKeesport, Pa. 1354

Terre Haute, Ind. . .